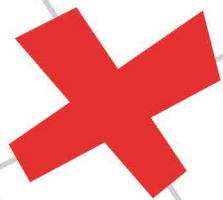


清政府之腐敗

清政府在多個戰爭戰敗後的賠款、關稅抵押，以至列強在中國掠奪資源及大量傾銷廉價貨品，導致晚清政府在財政上出現極大的困難。為了應付財困，清政府只好把經濟負擔轉嫁到百姓身上。在政府的苛捐雜稅及官員的壓榨下，百姓生活苦不堪言。

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列強瓜分中國



以戰爭賠款為例，清政府歷年的戰敗賠款如下：

鴉片戰爭《南京條約》

2,100 萬兩銀

英法聯軍《北京條約》

1,800 萬兩銀

(英國 1,200 萬兩銀、法國 600 萬兩銀)

甲午戰爭《馬關條約》

2 億 3,000 萬兩銀

八國聯軍《辛丑和約》

4 億 5,000 萬兩銀

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列強瓜分中國

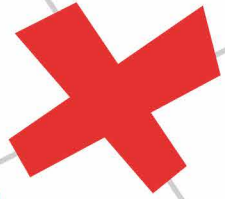


The corrupt Qing government

During its final years, the Qing government faced enormous financial difficulties and a long list of costs, including reparations owed by the Qing government as the defeated country in the many wars fought, pledges for tariffs, local resources looted by the Great Powers and the large quantity of cheap dumped goods. The financial burden eventually fell on the shoulders of the common people, who were in dire straits under harsh government taxes, and pressure and deprivation from government officials.

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The Great Powers Divide Up China



War reparations to be paid by the Qing government for losing included the following:

First Opium War – <i>Treaty of Nanking</i> :	21 million taels of silver*
Second Opium War – <i>Convention of Peking</i> :	18 million taels of silver (Britain 12 million taels; France 6 million taels)
The First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) – <i>Treaty of Shimonoseki</i> :	230 million taels of silver
The War of Aggression against China – <i>Treaty of 1901</i> :	450 million taels of silver

*(1 tael = 1.3 oz.)

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The Great Powers Divide Up China